THE Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 6th February 1863.

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Bombay, 10th February 1863.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care ; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both are identical, except in the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage, preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth ; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our opinion is that splendour is the right thing, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of information which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular Presidency under the head of each letter in the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another unendurable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality ; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation : well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements If you go in for chronology there are the "Days" to instruct you ; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads. There have been the Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

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The Consolidated and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high record of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

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(PRICES CURRENT (9th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	410 to 415
Old Surat	"	415 to 420
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New Oomrawuttee	"	425 to 426
Old Compta	"	426 to 428
Old Dharwar Fine-cleaned	"	535 to 540
New Bareas, and Nuggur	"	420 to 422
New Veravul	"	430 to 432
New Khandeish	"	415 to 417
Old Perashee	"	375 to 380
New Acote	"	428 to 430
Old Mangalore	"	380 to 385
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 17.)

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

The movement which was occasioned in our market, and in the Liverpool cotton market, by the intelligence from America has subsided. The advance of 1 per cent. in the Bank rate of interest seems to have checked speculation.

But the attempted advance of prices in yarns did not even temporarily succeed, for the buyers, who might otherwise have done something, at once abstained from doing anything, except in cases in which the sellers receded from their requirements; and the week is closing with a most inconsiderable amount of home and foreign business, effected in true retail fashion. This statement is not affected by the fact that there have been some purchases today for the East. Doubled yarn may be regarded again some degree an exception, rather better prices having been paid for some numbers, and the buying having increased in various counts up to about 100's, chiefly for the European continent. In very fine spinnings there is scarcely any noticeable change; perhaps there are some slight symptoms of a favourable kind.

As there was not an attempt to raise the prices of cloth in the same degree as those of the yarns they are made from, so the weaving in the former is now less than in the latter. The position is this: piece goods as well as yarns are firm at the previous quotations. We do not find that the somewhat improved advices from India and China are inducing any operations in shirtings or other fabrics; nor is this surprising, as the prices there would leave losses of 2d. to 3d. per piece upon the rates ruling in this market.

Some sellers find a little more inclination to purchase some kinds of cloth to-day.

We have seen telegraphic notices received to-day from Calcutta, and dated December 29; that is three days later than the previous dates. Improvement had progressed, for imports were active, the prices of cloth being rather higher than on the 26th, and 40's twist 3d. per lb. according to one telegram, 4d. according to another.

The change most anxiously looked for in the markets of India is that the buying should be for the interior, and no longer of a merely speculative character, by merchants, for re-sale in the ports. But there continues to be a powerful inducement for English capitalists to direct purchases to be made there, rather than lay out their money here, where the goods are relatively far dearer and made of very much worse material. The letters brought by this mail do not show the desired change to have commenced at the time of their despatch. Messrs. Ewing and Co. of Calcutta, writing December 8, give the following account:—

During the month our market for goods has been stagnant, and, owing to the entire absence of demand for the North-west Provinces, prices a fortnight since had a downward tendency, though subsequently the decline has been recovered, and our present quotations generally show an advance on the currencies of last month; this result is chiefly to be attributed to the renewal of speculative purchases on English account, assisted by a somewhat unusual demand for exports to Madras. The market is not in a healthy position, as, for the purposes of consumption, very few purchases have been made; and, from the conflicting policy now being pursued by the importing houses, some on the one hand selling eagerly, whilst others are buying freely, the confidence of dealers is destroyed, and they will not operate to an extent larger than to supply their actual requirements, which hitherto have been very small, as the demand for the North-west districts has not revived, and the local inquiry is filled from second hands. The most favourable feature in the advices from England is the material decrease in the exports for October; and if these short shipments are continued for a few months, they must eventually tell upon this market in bringing our prices nearer to an equilibrium with those ruling in Manchester, though possibly it will be the spring of the following year before any great improvement is seen, as the stocks in European hands are yet very heavy, little having passed out of their hands for some time past, while very large imports have been coming forward.

YARN.—As usual at this season of the year, the demand for all counts of this staple is without activity, and values must be quoted lower by 1 to 3 pie. Importers are, however, very firm holders, and show a pressure to sell; and, with the revival of activity generally setting in next month, the decline will probably be recovered.

Messrs. Grant, Smith, and Co. of Calcutta, state the following fact respecting cotton:—

Cotton is now neglected for England, but about 5,000 bales have changed hands for Bombay, where, it is said, it will be mixed with Omrowuttee, and transhipped to England.

The following communication is from a house in the East India trade:—

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—In your report to-day of Sir Charles Wood's speech at Halifax, you make the Secretary for India to say:—"50 years ago the greatest part of the cotton consumed in England was brought from India."

I send you an extract from Messrs. George Holt and Co.'s cotton and wool statement, dated 31st December last, giving the imports of cotton from America and India for the years 1806 to 1820 inclusive, which you may think it worth while to publish. I doubt if any man interested in cotton will be misled by Sir Charles Wood's figures.—Your faithfully,

C.

Manchester, 14th January 1863.

	American Bags.	E. India. Bags.		American Bags.	E. India. Bags.
1806	124,939	7,787	1814	48,853	13,048
1807	171,267	11,409	1815	203,051	22,357
1808	37,672	12,512	1816	166,077	30,670
1809	160,180	35,764	1817	193,663	120,202
1810	246,759	79,382	1818	207,580	247,659
1811	128,192	14,646	1819	205,161	184,259
1812	95,331	2,607	1820	302,395	57,923
1813	37,720	1,429			

AN adjourned meeting of the creditors of Richard Rostron and Co. was held at the Clarence Hotel, on Thursday the 15th inst.; Mr. Sam Medel in the chair. The report upon the Brazilian branches, prepared by Broome, Child, Murray, and Co. accountants, was read by Mr. Child, and the principal results of their investigation appeared to be that, in the event of the attempt of the kindred houses to prove on each other being disallowed, the dividend to be expected by the creditors of the Brazilian houses would be as follows:—Rio de Janeiro, 15 per cent, in two years; Pernambuco, 30 per cent., in three years; Bahia, 30 per cent., in one year; and that the Bahia dividend might eventually amount to 40 per cent. The losses of the four houses were shown to have been upwards of half a million sterling, their capital having at one time amounted to two hundred thousand pounds. The amended statement of the affairs of the Manchester house showed little alteration in the liabilities, the assets being increased £1,000, in consequence of a discovery made during the examination of the Rio books. Part of the assets are still in abeyance, but it is confidently expected that the estate will secure the full value of them, and that the Manchester dividend will not be less than 5s. in the pound.—Mr. Atkinson, the solicitor, explained to the meeting the course which he had recommended to the Committee, for the speedy and advantageous winding up of the estate.—Resolutions were then passed unanimously, continuing the Committee of Inspectors in their position, and authorising the preparation of a deed of trust or inspection, to enable them to carry out the proposed realisation.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

OUR market has again been subject to some of those sudden fluctuations to which, under present circumstances, and at present high prices, it is peculiarly liable. At the beginning of the week the advices from the States being construed as indicating an approach to peace, business was very much suspended, and the few sales made were at a decided decline. On Tuesday a slightly firmer feeling was apparent, and on Wednesday advices from the States leading to quite an opposite conclusion from that by previous mail, caused an excited market, and sales to the extent of fully 20,000 bales, at prices quite as high as last week. Yesterday, the advance of the Bank rate to 4 per cent, caused the market to calm down and to close flat. In American little has been done, and they have varied less in value than some other sorts, closing much the same as last week. Surats have felt the fluctuations most, but at the close last week's quotations are little altered. For Sea Islands there has been little inquiry, and prices are much the same as before. In Egyptians a fair business has been done; late arrivals are freely offered, and they are irregular, and in some instances low sales have been made. For Brazils there has on some days been a good inquiry, and they have fluctuated considerably, remaining now much the same as last week.. 790 American, 2,570 Egyptian, 900 Pernam, 150 Smyrna, 10 West India, 18,040 Surat, 2,290 Madras, and 1,520 Bengal are reported on speculation; and 140 American, 20 Egyptian, 80 Pernam, 390 Bahia, 50 Maranham, 170 Smyrna, 3,380 Surat, 670 Madras, and 440 Bengal for export. To-day the demand is very moderate, and the sales will probably not exceed 4,000 bales. Cotton is offering pretty freely. The aggregate sales during the week amount to 54,420 bales viz.—

Bales.	Description.	d.	d.	
210	Sea Islands	40	to 58	per lb.
10	Stained	24	to 36	"
460	Bowed Georgia	20	to 25	"
10	Mobile	22	to —	"
920	New Orleans	20	to 26	"
1620	Pernam	19	to 24½	"
800	Bahia	21½	to 23½	"
400	Maranham	24½	to 26½	"
4120	Egyptian	21	to 34	"
—	African	—	to —	"
10	Common West India	19	to —	"
200	Peruvian	25	to —	"
840	Smyrna	16½	to 22	"
38110	Surat	12	to 22	"
3090	Madras	16	to 18½	"
—	Madras, Western	—	to —	"
2620	Bengal	13	to 14	"

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 16, 1863.	Jan. 16, 1862.
American	66550	235520
Pernambuco	12900	11050
Bahia	21060	16040
Maranham	4020	3560
Egyptian	33030	14180
Common West India	4620	700
Surat, &c.	243350	285740
Bengal	9450	—
Total	395030	566790
		395030
Decrease of stock, as compared with last year.		171760

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO JAN. 16, 1863 AND 1862

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1863	44300	48560	9727
1862	74830	107660	21128

The imports during the week consist of 35 bales American, 3,320 from Brazil, 8,385 from Egypt, 918 from the West Indies, and 6,947 from Bombay; total, 19,605 bales.

QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN COTTON THIS DAY AND AT SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Uplands—ordinary to middling	19½ to 23½	10 to 12¾
Fair to good fair	25½ to —	13¾ to 13¾
Good to fine	— to —	14 to 14¼
New Orleans—ord. to middling	20 to 24½	10½ to 13½
Fair to good fair	27½ to —	14½ to 14¾
Good	— to —	14¾ to 15
Choice marks	— to —	15½ to —
Mobile—ordinary to middling	19½ to 24	10½ to 13
Fair to good fair	26½ to —	13½ to 14
Good to fine	— to —	14½ to —
American inferior	18 to 19	9½ to 10½

COTTON AT SEA.—The quantity of East Indian cotton for this port is about 105,000 bales, against 104,000 bales same time last year.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. O. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-54	"
On Demand	"	2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000; or fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. E. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
Sight	at 2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

December 19th, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at fixed one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice.....3 "
Do. 6 do. do.....4 "
Do. do. 12 do. do.....5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other Local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.

Mondays.....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday.....10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.) CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a still is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
do. 1 do. do. 3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, (Limited.)*"

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.....2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months.....3 "
Do. do. 6 do.....4 "
Do. 12 do.....5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Feb. 10	Behar (s)	Hyde	Suez 28 Jan.
	Farforshire	Richmond	China 22 Dec.
	Noosrut Shah	Minto	Moulmain 4 Jan.
	Kareta Roodrun	Nicola	Cochin 22 Jan.
	Coromandel (s)	Etheridge	Aden 2 Feb.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 10	Euphemus	Profumes	Calcutta.
	Faiz Allum	Carr	Calcutta, &c.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
	Shahnshah	Gillham	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Mr. Jackson and 110 natives.

Per Ship *Shahnshah*, to Calcutta.—Mr. Barlay and 10 natives.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s steamer *Coromandel*, from Aden, Captain Stokes; Captain Constable; Captain Wilson; Captain Kittoe; Captain Hammond, H. M.'s 4th Regiment; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Kittoe; Mr. Howe, Midshipman I. N., and Mr. Dawes, Midshipman, I. N.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Witch of the Waves*, for St. Thomas.
Steamer *Pioneer*, for Karrachee.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Hongkong.

Ship *Cutch Merchant.*—7,630 packages Sugar Candy, 502 cases Silk, 400 cases Cassia, 104 boxes Preserves, 224 boxes Tea, 10,000 packages Green Copras, 208 packages old Brass, 1 case piece Goods, 115 cases Gin, 11 packages Sundries, 100 packages Tin, 3 cases Camphor, 3 Writing Desks.

From China.

Steamer *China.*—50 boxes Gold, 36 boxes Silk piece Goods, 208 boxes Specie, 127 bales Silk, 32 boxes Glass Bangles, 25 packages Sundries, 19 cases Paper, 1,322 chests Tea, 332 bales Cotton, 99 bundles Old Copper, 50 cases Silk, 7 boxes Silver, 3 packages Coffee, 4 boxes Preserves, 7 tubs Sugar Candy, 4 Rolls Mats, 769 bags Sugar, 10 boxes Scale, 1 box Jewellery, 1 box Gold and Silver Ware, 5 cases Mace, 6 cases Nutmeg, 49 slabs Tin, besides which 2,111 packages Silk, and few packages of Merchandize will be transhipped in Steamer *Orissa* for England.

Steamer *John Bright.*—22 boxes Gold, 20 boxes Silk piece Good, 25 boxes Silver, 1,326 chests Tea, 40 Rolls Mats, 18 boxes Glass Bangles, 16

ment with Messrs. Glass Elliot & Co., making a deposit with the Bank of Egypt in London or Alexandria, from which the cost of telegrams will be taken. Such messages should be posted to Suez addressed to the Superintendent, Telegraph Station, Suez.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

Hongkong 27th January per steamer *Thunder*.

Opium at *Hongkong*—prices have been well maintained, notwithstanding large supplies. Present quotations :—

Patna 670 dollars.
Benares 640 dollars.
Malwa 675 dollars.

Exchange at Hongkong.—On London Bank Bills four shillings and eight pence.

First-class Paper four shillings eight pence and half penny.

On India two hundred and twenty-six rupees.

Shanghai our advances are of the 15th January.

Opium quotations then were Malwa 557 taels.

Patna 560 taels.

Exchange at Shanghai.—No alterations ; Rice still keeps up demand ; steady present quotations 2 dollars 65 cents.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, *24th January*.

Cotton market flat. Prices half-penny lower.

Manchester market flat. Prices three pence lower.

LONDON, *24th January*.

Fair Dhollera, 17¾d.

Compta, 17d.

Market quiet.

Sales, 5000 bales.

LATEST CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

HONGKONG, *26th January*.

Per French Steamer *Cambodge*:

Patna and Malwa both $670 ; market firm.

The Steamers *Ganges* and *Indore* arrived here on the 23rd instant.

THE DEATH OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

(From the Globe, Jan. 19.)

THE report of Said Pasha's death, contained in the telegraphic news from Vienna, has been confirmed by a telegram from Alexandria, received by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

The Viceroy died on the morning of the 18th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 13th AND 19th JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, George Hyde, Commander, arrived in Harbour early yesterday morning with the mails of the above dates. She left Suez on the 28th January, and Aden on the 3rd February, at 6-55 P.M. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. W. Kern, Capt. Iremonger, Assist. Sur. A. Fox, Miss G. Keith, Mrs. Rees, 2 children, and Ayah, Messrs. Jos. Campbell and Low, Mrs. Younghusband, Rev. R. Forbes, Miss Mainwright, Messrs. Jas. Fargie, Jas. Gorrell, Mrs. Ware and infant, Mr. W. Dove, Mr. A. J. Hone, P. and O. Service, Messrs. J. Close, Rae, Shields, J. Wade, A. Smith, R. Riddock, J. Green, J. Shepherd, D. Young, H. Bullen, G. A. Gordon, W. M. Clushey, James Houston.

Marseilles to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Sellon, Miss Cullman, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and European female servant, Messrs. Jas. Sigg, R. Mason, Wadeley and A. G. F. Hagg, Col. Keith, Capt. Hunter, Mr. F. E. Grimm, Dr. Buhler.

Suez to Bombay.—Messrs. F. Bridgnell, F. Peterson, Miss Chichela.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

There has been another great battle at Murfreesboro, in Tennessee, between the Federals under Gen. Rosencraz, and the Confederates under General Bragg. After five days' fighting the Confederates retreated.

At Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, there has also been severe fighting, but the results are doubtful. The Federals appear to have been repulsed.

President Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation on the 2nd Jan. All the border States are exempted, and those portions of the Southern States in the military occupation of the Federals. The slaves are exhorted to abstain from violence, and are to be admitted into the army and navy.

The iron battery *Monitor* has foundered at sea.

General Banks has superseded General Butler at New Orleans.

President Lincoln has signed the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union as a separate State.

The French Chambers were opened on the 12th inst. by the Emperor in person.

Despatches from the French Minister at Rome, which have been laid before the Chambers, state that the British Government recently offered the Pope an asylum at Malta.

The Prussian Chambers have been re-opened. The King persists in his defiance of the vote of the Lower House.

Sir C. Wood has delivered a long speech at Halifax in defence of his Indian policy. It is rumoured that Sir Charles is about to be raised to the peerage, together with Mr. E. Ellice, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. W. Beaumont, and Col. H. White.

The marriage contract between the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra was signed at Copenhagen on the 15th of January.

In the case of Kennedy *v.* Broun (late Swinfen) the Court of Common pleas has set aside the verdict obtained for the plaintiff.

Among the deaths reported since our last, are those of Lieut.-Col. G. Chapman and Major T. Frobisher Bengal Retired List ; Major J. Nicholas, Madras Staff Corps ; Dr. R. T. Siegfried ; Mr. Richard Green, and Horace Vernet.

The Bank of England's rate of discount has been raised from 3 to 4 per cent. ; and the Bank of France's rate was simultaneously raised from 4 to 5 per cent.

The price of Consols to-day is 92½ to 92¼ for money and 92½ to 92¾ for account (Feb. 5).

Rates of Exchange : on Calcutta, 2s. ; on Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool : Fair New Orleans, 27¼d. ; Fair Surat, 16¼d. ; Fair Egyptian, 24d. Total sales, 58,420 bales—34,410 for speculation and export. Imports, 19,610 bales. Market quiet.

Cotton Goods at Manchester : Prices fluctuating. Market quiet.

The Irish papers are teeming with complaint of the great distress existing in the country. At Tralee, a large number of destitute work-people paraded the town on Tuesday last, carrying with them a black flag. The police were summoned from the country districts, but we hear of no occasion in which their services were needed.

Sentence was passed upon the convicted Bank forgers on the 10th inst. Griffiths, who had been for a long time engaged in the printing of forged notes, was sentenced to penal servitude for life ; Buncher, the moneyed man of the gang, who was mainly instrumental in putting the forged notes into circulation, was awarded twenty-five years' penal servitude ; Burnett, who instigated the stealing of the bank-note paper, twenty years' penal servitude ; and Williams, who had engraved some of the plates from which the notes were printed, four years' penal servitude. Cummings, who was acquitted owing to a defect in the evidence, was called to the bar and cautioned by Mr. Justice Blackburn to be careful as to his proceedings in future.

On the 12th inst., as Lord Ellenborough was leaving a shop in the Clarence-parade, Cheltenham, to enter his carriage, his foot slipped, and he fell heavily on the pavement, his temple coming in contact with the flag-stone. A wound was inflicted, from which the blood flowed freely ; but his lordship, declining the assistance proferred by the bystanders, simply called for a cloth to stay the bleeding, and ordered his coachman to drive home to his mansion at Southampton. No serious results are apprehended.

A new Roman "Committee of Action" have offered their presidency to Garibaldi. In reply, Garibaldi accepts the presidency, and, recalling the history of the former committee, asks the Romans to "listen more to his counsels, and to place confidence only in themselves."

The celebrated leader of the liberal clergy, Father [illegible]glia, is, it is said, likely to be elected a member of the Italian Parliament.

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.—The *Gazette* announces, that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Newton, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a judge of the High Court at Bombay.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

The second edition of the *Times* contains a letter from its Alexandrian correspondent relating to an event, the intelligence of which will of course reach India before the present mail, viz. the exportation of some 400 or 500 of the Viceroy's negro soldiers for service with the French army in Mexico. The event had produced considerable excitement in the town, as it was thought it might give rise to serious complications. Intelligence has also reached London this morning of the death of the Pacha of Egypt on the 18th inst.

CASUALTIES IN H.M.'s INDIAN SERVICE.

BENGAL.—Lieut.-Col. G. Chapman, Retired List, at Redhill, Jan. 16 ; Major T. Frobisher, Retired List, at Cheltenham, Jan. 8.

MADRAS.—Major J. Nicholas, Staff Corps, at Brussels, Jan. 13.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut. F. W. Jones...Bombay 18th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major F. Roome.....Bombay 10th N.I.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank of the officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces.

BOMBAY.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surgeon William Collum to be surgeon-major, June 2, 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon William Crawford Brown, M. D., to be surgeon, vice Lodwick, deceased, Oct. 25, 1862.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Surg.-Major William Lochiel Cameron to take rank from March 12, 1861 instead of July 7, 1861.

NOTE.—The promotion of Lieut. Frederick John Helbert Helbert to the rank of captain, by brevet, as announced in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 7, 1862, is cancelled.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
Jan. 9	Mary Stenhouse.....	Finlay.....	Liverpool.
19	Egeria.....	.....	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	From.
Jan. 8	Belle Isle.....	Babot	Gravesend.
	Glee Maiden	Marshall	Liverpool.
9	Morayshire	Mathers.....	Portsmouth.
	Forganhall	Guthrie	Liverpool.
	Zuleika.....	Riddell.....	Milford.
12	Sea Queen	Lloyd	Liverpool.
13	Edith Byrne	Anderson	Do.
14	Admiral	Clarke	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR KURRACHEE.

Jan. 10	Campbell.....	Royal	Liverpool.
16	Salo	Nordgren	London.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Anna Dorothea, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 6, lat. 3-10 N., long. 21-30 W. ; out 29 days.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *19th January* 1863.

SINCE my last letter, the terrible details of the battle of Fredericksburgh have reached us, and exceed in horror those of any battle of modern times. It appears that General Burnside, hoping to pierce the Confederate centre by a rapid attack viâ the Rappahannock and Fredericksburgh, advanced on this route contrary to the opinion of the President and the War Minister General Halleck, ordering the pontoon bridges to be forwarded with the utmost expedition to the points at which he proposed to cross the river. But the pontoon bridges did not arrive for a week after the date at which they were due. Meantime General Lee had lined with batteries and occupied in force the heights beyond the river, which it was essential to the success of Burnside's manœuvres that he should have seized. The cry from Washington for what the Duke of Wellington with by no means elegant alliteration once called "a bloody big butcher's bill" was, however, so loud, that although he must have known he was marching his army on certain destruction, Burnside and his lieutenants conceived that they had no alternative but to cross the Rappahannock and give battle. Lee rather tempted him to cross, sure of the result, and only disputed the passage of the river with some skirmishing parties sheltered in the city, which Burnside forthwith shelled. The battle which followed was a mere massacre. The Federals never had a chance. As their divisions advanced all day long, they were helplessly mown down by a carefully concentrated fire of artillery, which swept their whole position. The *Times* Southern correspondent declares that not more than 25,000 of the Confederate army in the field (amounting in all to 80 or 90,000 men) took part in the fray, while the Federals are said to have had 300,000 men on the ground, and as many engaged as they could deploy Their loss seems to have been in the proportion of four to one of the Confederates; and inordinate as that proportion is, the wonder is that it was not exceeded. From the beginning to the end of the battle the Federals do not appear to have had the chance of making a single vantage point. The carnage of the Irish Brigade was awful, composed of five regiments in the morning, only 250 men remained in the evening. Several divisions lost half their number. The army was so fearfully dispirited and demoralised that even the bravest Generals shrunk from the responsibility of a renewed attack, and on the night of the following day, Burnside withdrew the remains of his army across the river. Lee acting on the old maxim "a golden bridge for a flying enemy" did not molest his retreat ; and within a few days afterwards, Burnside gave the secret history of his appointment and the detail of his defeat before a Committee of the Senate. The whole story is a huge tragedy of blunders. If during the Crimean War, Prince Albert said with some justice, looking to the miserable maladministration of that time, that "Constitutional Government was on its trial," what are we now to say of Representative Republican Government ? Certainly free constitutions of that form have produced a crop of errors and excesses, which it would be hard to parrallel in human history.

After an abortive Ministerial crisis, which was probably meant to distract attention from the destruction of the army, the *status quo* was restored at Washington, and General Burnside continued in his command. Both Presidents inaugurated the New year by proclamations, which are equally condemned by European opinion, and which however inoperative in effect must tend to aggravate in the most awful manner all the horrors of the war. President Lincoln, pursuing the policy of the absolute abolitionists has proclaimed the unconditional emancipation of the Negro population throughout the Confederate States, reserving the question for future settlement in the states which yet remain loyal to the Union. That is to say, he abolishes slavery where it is out of his power to abolish it, and he preserves it, where it is within his power ; and thus adds another proof to the many existing that the abolition of slavery is not the true object of the North at all, nor even one of their political principles, but merely a measure of military expediency. The proclamation has of course produced the greatest dissatisfaction, both among the white and the slave population in the States, which still hesitate between North and South, and will probably determine Kentucky and Maryland to take any opportunity that may occur of linking their fortunes with the Confederates. Its effect upon the South, we already perceive in the announcement that after the recent battle at Murfreesboro, the Confederates instantly shot all the negro prisoners, who fell into their hands. On the other hand, President Davis has issued a weighty and well-worded proclamation of equally doubtful policy, declaring General Butler and all his officers felons, not proper to be paroled, but on the contrary subject to be hanged by the neck, if captured. Abominable as Butler's conduct has been, and little sympathy as would be felt for him throughout the world, were he actually swinging on the [illegible]st tree in Louisiana, nevertheless this document [illegible]enting as it does more and more to make the war one of general retaliation, is much condemned here, even in quarters the most favourable to the South. For a time, it was supposed, that Butler's recall, which followed on the landing of Banks at New Orleans, was meant as a censure on that brutal Prefect's administration. But on the contrary, we learn by the last Mail that he has since been appointed to the command of a new military department to be formed out of the Carolinas and Georgia. This may give the Confederates the opportunity they covet of capturing him in the field ; but it is to be hoped that the system of executing prisoners already commenced may not be continued. Else the horrors of 1863 may cost into the shade those of 1862.

Since its retreat, the army of the Potamac has taken the rest it has earned—so soundly too that General Stuart has for the third time succeeded in performing the perilous and rapid feat of riding right round an army in position, cutting off General Burnside's electric communication with Washington, after having, it is said, elicited some valuable information from the War Office. But the whole military interest is now transferred to the South-west, where General Rosencraz and General Bragg have fought a series of desperate, but not very decisive battles at Murfreesboro. After five days of hard fighting, in which neither side appears to have gained or lost ground, the Confederates retreated, and General Rosencraz occupied Murfreesboro, but was unable to pursue Bragg, who retired in good order. The balance of loss, however, appears to have been against the Federals, who lost 6,500 in killed and wounded, against 4,500 of the Confederates. There had been equally desperate and protracted fighting at Vicksburgh, where General Joe Johnston, one of the ablest of the Confederate Generals, had come down to the relief of the garrison, and with such good effect that after five days fighting, it is said the Northern General Sherman was driven back to his first line of defence, with heavy loss. The visit of the President Davis to this district seems to have been the signal for a more fierce and steady prosecution of the war, long proceeding there in a desultory and obscure way—and as nothing of importance is likely to occur in Virginia for some months to come, the map-makers are all engaged in "prospecting" Tennessee. In this district, Nashville and Vicksburgh have become the keys of two opposite series of operations, each involving siege as well as campaign operations. The commons of the Money Market upon all these transactions is curt, but significant. After the news of Sherman's repulse at Vicksburgh, the premium on gold sprung suddenly from 34⅜ to 37, but fell in the afternoon to 36. Meantime Mr. Chase is getting leave to issue 50,000,000 dollars more "green backs" to pay the army, and 600,000,000 dollars in Treasury bonds to "meet the exigencies of the public service."

In Europe, the great interest of the last fortnight has been concentrated on the speech of the French Emperor in opening the Chambers. It was a speech of a totally different order from that expected. His Majesty had not a word to say of his future policy. The whole address was a retrospective review of the acts of his government for the last five years, in which with "a pride that apes humility," he ascribed a great deal of credit to the Legislative Chambers and very little to himself. The diplomatic correspondence, since published, shed, however, some little light on the mysteries both of the Italian and the Mexican questions. It is certain in the first place that the Roman question is indefinitely adjourned and that there is not the remotest probability of the withdrawal of the French garrison. The communications with the new government at Turin show that they too have taken up the line of *non possumus* in regard to their dealings with the Pope. But every man, woman, and child in the three Kingdoms has heard with unmitigated surprise of Lord Russell's offer to the Pope of a convoy of the Mediterranean Fleet, and the Governor's palace, if it should please His Holiness to take asylum in Malta. The misapprehension of some chance expression of His Holiness on the part of Mr. Odo Russell seems to have led to this extraordinary proposition of "Papal aggression" on the part of the author of the Durham letter, which has certainly quite "dumb foundered" the country. But there is no doubt that it has also seriously annoyed the French government, who instantly come to explanations with Cardinal Antonelli on the subject. It is difficult to understand, apart from the question of British feeling on the subject, what can have tempted Lord John to make such a proposition at this particular moment. For since the accession of M. Brouyn de Lhuys to office, and the change of French foreign policy thereby betokened, there is no reason in the world why the Pope should even dream of leaving Rome ; and in fact so far was it from his thoughts, that at the very moment Mr. Odo Russell gave this invitation, the Papal Ministers are preparing at the suggestion of the French government a series of reforms to be extended to the administration of the Pontifical State, as it at present exists. The letter of the Emperor to General Forey, which has just appeared, renders the policy of the French government in Mexico somewhat more clear. It is certain that the Emperor will establish a government, and, if possible, a monarchical government in that country, not merely in order that he may be able to obtain satisfaction for the injuries done to his subjects, but also in order to prevent the absorption of the country, otherwise inevitable by the Confederate States. If the news be true, however, that Texas has been invaded from the Mexican frontier, serious complications may arise in this very quarter before the French have even entered the capital of New Spain.

The Greek Revolutions stands still, partly out of respect for the Christmas holidays, and partly in its amazed contentment at the consent of the English Government to the cession of the Ionian Islands. The Assembly is verifying its Powers, and an opposition under the ominous name of "the Mountain" has already formed which appears to hold complete sway of the Legislature. Meantime no certain candidate for the throne appears. Dom Fernando, of Portugal, again sought through the intervention of the King of the Belgians to come forward, has positively refused. The Duke of Saxe Coburg also mentioned, has, it is announced by the *Morning Herald*, consented to accept the throne, if elected. The infatuations of the Greeks in favour of Prince Alfred seems to be slowly subsiding before the repeated declarations of Mr. Elliott that his acceptance is impossible. The lull in the agitation at Athens makes only more audible the sinister rumours which reach us from Constantinople concerning the state of the Sultan's mind. It is now very generally believed that Abdool Aziz is suffering from softening of the brain ; and the loss of a sovereign so naturally energetic and able cannot but have a serious effect on the apprehended impending re-opening of the Eastern Question. At such a moment too, the death of the vigorous Viceroy of Egypt is a serious damage to English interests.

Passing the King of Prussia's speech, which has little in it, and the Spanish Ministerial crisis, of which the only result is the change by O'Donnell of one set of lieutenants, for another more pleasing to the powers that be at Paris, your correspondent has only to report on English affairs proper that the political world is busily expecting the meeting of Parliament, eagerly fashionable world with equal eagerness and the marriage of the Prince of Wales awaiting the [illegible] Alexandra. The former to the Princess [illegible] the 4th of February, event is fixed for [illegible] of March. An and the latter for the 12th [illegible] the Foreign agitated season is expected, and [illegible] of all the Secretary will, it is said, be the target of [illegible] sharp shooters of opposition. His polite [illegible] tation to the Pope, his "bumptious" despatches to the Danish Cabinet, his conduct at the moment when the French Government proposed mediation in America, his cession of the Ionian Islands, are all certain to come under survey. Mr. Gladstone will, it is vaguely hoped, reduce the Income Tax. But foreign questions are so rife and so important as even to obscure the generally paramount position of the Budget. It is expected that there will be at least one if not more severe trials of party strength before Easter, and that Lord Palmerston may have to resort to the irreverent resource of a dissolution before the last days of Lent are out. For [illegible] sons of state which no one ventures to understand, the marriage of the Heir apparent will also take place during that holy season. The programme has now been published. The Princess is to enter London in public, escorted by the Prince before his marriage, which is to take place at Windsor on the date above designated. Afterwards the Prince and Princess will hold a reception at St. James's and a series of Drawing Rooms will be held during the season, at which the Queen will be represented either by the Princess of Wales, the Princess of Prussia, or the Princess of Hesse. Her Majesty is resolved for some time to come to remain in the rigid retirement, which she has observed ever since the death of the Prince Consort.

Whether it is that Lord Palmerston feels his tenure of power growing slack, or wishes to celebrate the coming Royal alliance by an augmentation of all the orders of the State, I know not, but we have just had six new Baronets, and we are now about to have six new Peers. Among the latter, Sir Charles Wood leads the van. I leave his last little skirmish with Mr. Laing on Indian Cotton to your more enlightened treatment.

LOCAL.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The performance at this Theatre was not so well attended last evening as on former occasions, we suppose in consequence of the races taking place on the same day. The performance of the drama was quite equal to former occasions, and the Farce *How to settle accounts with your Laundress* brought down thunders of applause. The leading characters were sustained by Miss E. Grattan, Mr. A. Harrison, and Mr. S. Gordon in a very able manner, Miss Grattan, personating "The Fast Young Man," to perfection, and Mr. A. Harrison showed himself as much at home as "Whittington Widgetts" as he is in the leading characters of tragedy. We understand some new pieces are in course of preparation.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following letter is from the Secretary to the Mansion House Committee to the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, acknowledging with thanks a further remittance of £10,000 from the Bombay Presidency, in aid of the sufferers in Lancashire :—

Lancashire and Cheshire Relief Fund,
Mansion House, London, 17th Jan. 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging on behalf of the Lord Mayor and the Mansion House Committee the receipt of your kind favour dated 11th December covering Draft on the Bank of England valued £10,000, being amount of a further remittance from the Presidency of Bombay in aid of the distress now existing in the Cotton Manufacturing District of this country. I am further desired to convey the high sense which His Lordship and the Committee entertain of the kindness and generosity thus evidenced by the subscribers generally, and to thank you earnestly for the assistance which your Committee has rendered in forwarding and placing at the disposal of the Mansion House Committee so large an additional sum which will further enable the Committee to carry out the wishes of the contributors to this Fund, and give increased assistance to their distressed and suffering fellow-subjects.—I am, gentlemen, yours obediently,

J. GIBBS,
Secretary Lancashire and Cheshire Relief Fund.

To H. BROOKE, Esq., and
BHAU DAJIE, Esq.,
Joint Honorary Secretaries to the Cotton Famine Relief Fund, Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—10TH FEB. 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THE COLABA ASSAULT CASE.—Baloo Ramjee, Gopal Isram, Arjoon Soorya, Luxamon Soorajee, and Crustna Gunoo were brought up on remand charged with assaulting Rustomjee Cursetjee on Wednesday the fourth instant.

Mr. Connon appeared for the defendants.

The Magistrate observed that this case was remanded on the sixth instant, till then a day for a hospital report, but no report had been sent, nor did the complainant go to the hospital. This was any thing but right, as it was the means of keeping these poor men (defendants) a whole day and night in the chowkey.

The complainant said that he had obtained a medical certificate and given it to his attorney.

The Magistrate said he made particular enquiries at the hospital, and was told the complainant never went there. Complainant had no business to send the certificate to his attorney. It should have been sent in to the Magistrate, as he promised to do. His Worship said he had nothing to do with the attorney.

Rustomjee Cursetjee was then examined.—I am a clerk employed in the Government Cooperage, and live in Khetwaddy. I know the prisoners. On Wednesday last at half-past ten P.M. at Colaba, in the compound of my relation's bungalow ; the second and third prisoners came to assault me, when I entered a hut. They came up on the roof. There were no tiles, and they assaulted me. They both assaulted me with bamboo sticks. The prisoners Nos. 1, 4, and 5 assaulted me, when I came out of the hut. The defendants Nos. 2 and 3 had each a stick, and they poked me with it on my head. The prisoners Nos. 1, 4, and 5 assaulted me with bamboo sticks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Connon.—I reside there ; that is what took me there, in a bungalow in Middle Coloba.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Bickersteth came and requested the Magistrate to postpone the case until a future day, as Mr. Cleveland was engaged in the High Court.

The Magistrate said he waited the whole of the day, and would not postpone the case which would be a burdensome task to the poor defendants.

With consent on both sides, the Magistrate ultimately adjourned the further investigation of the case until Friday next, at half-past two o'clock P.M.

AMERICA.

(From the Times, Jan. 19.)

(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

(PER THE "EUROPA," *via* ROCHE'S POINT, JAN. 17, 3-55 P.M.)

NEW YORK, JAN. 6.

The success of the Federal arms in the South-West has been great, but not decisive. General Rosecrans advanced from Nashville, Tennessee, on the 26th ult., with 45,000 men and 120 pieces of artillery.

The struggle before Murfreesboro for the possession of Nashville commenced on the 29th and continued for five days. Both armies fought with the utmost desperation. On the first day General Rosencrans was beaten back with great loss. The struggle was renewed on four successive days, with varying fortune ; on the fifth day the battle was closed at nightfall, after severe slaughter on both sides. In the morning, when General Rosecrans expected to renew the contest, he found that the enemy had disappeared and was in full retreat to Tullahema, 30 miles distant on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway.

General Rosencrans has occupied Murfreesboro, but has not been able to pursue General Bragg's army, which retired in good order.

The Federals state their loss at 6,500 killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners, and 28 pieces of artillery. Generals Willich and Fry are among the prisoners.

The Confederate loss is estimated at 4,500 killed and wounded and 1,000 prisoners. All the negroes captured by the Confederates were immediately shot.

Five thousand Federal cavalry are reported to have made a raid from Kentucky into Tennessee, and destroyed nine miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway, and captured 2,000 Confederate cavalry, thus preventing reinforcements from Richmond from reaching General Bragg.

General Sherman, with 40,000 Federal troops, attacked Vicksburg on the 27th ult., Commodore Farragut's gunboats co-operating.

The latest accounts state that three lines of the Confederate works, 10 cannon, and 700 prisoners had been captured, and that the struggle was still undecided.

Despatches from General Grant to General Halleck report that General Sullivan defeated the Confederates under General Forrest, at Lexington, Tennessee, on the 1st, capturing six cannon and many prisoners. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is put down at 1,400, and that of the Federals at 800.

The iron battery Monitor, that rescued the Federal fleet at Hampton Roads in March last from the attacks of the Merrimac, sprang a leak while off Cape Hatteras on the 31st, and sank. The Monitor was being towed by the Federal steamer Rhode Island, which succeeded in saving a portion of the officers and crew. Five officers and [illegible] belonging to the two vessels are missing. The Monitor, with other iron-clads, had been detached to Wilmington, North Carolina, been designed to cut off the railroad communication with the destroyed Richmond, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina.

In response to a request of Secretary Chase, a Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives proposing to issue $50,000,000 of greenbacks to pay arrears due to the army.

Another Bill, introduced by Mr. Spaulding, provides for an issue of $800,000,000 of Treasury bonds for the payment of the creditors of the Government and to meet the exigencies of public service.

Vessels are missing. The Monitor, with other iron-clads, had been despatched on service.

There is no movement in the Army of the Potomac.

A detachment of General Stuart's cavalry made another raid into Dumfries on the 2d inst. and captured 10 sutlers and a quantity of public stores. It is reported that General Stuart has cut off the telegraphic communication between General Burnside's army and the capital.

General Butler has been appointed to the command of the Southern Department, to include South Carolina, Georgia, and other States.

The effect of the President's Proclamation in the South is not known. It has created great dissatisfaction in the Border States, both among the slaves and the white population.

The premium on gold to-day is 34¾.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT, *via* HALIFAX AND ROCHE'S POINT.)

NEW YORK, JAN. 8.

Governor Seymour's message was well received by the public. He argues against the unconstitutional proceedings of the Administration ; directs district attorneys and sheriffs to allow no person to be imprisoned without due process of law ; declares the President's confiscation acts and proclamation to be as unconstitutional as the rebellion ; proclaims the Union to be indissoluble, and prophesies that the people will triumph alike over Northern Radicals and Southern Secessionists.

The struggle at Vicksburg continued on the 2d inst.

The Federal forces under Sherman fought to within two miles of the city, when they were assailed by an overwhelming force under Jos. Johnston ; whole regiments and brigades fought hand to hand ; batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken several times, and Sherman driven back to his first line of defence.

The Federal General Morgan was killed, and Smith wounded.

The Confederates have concentrated their forces from Jackson and Granada at Vicksburg.

Gold reached a premium of 35½ yesterday and 37 this morning, but fell this afternoon to 36.

Exchange, 150 to 150½.

EVENING.

Stocks buoyant. New York Centrals, 111¾ ; Illinois, 86 ; Erie, 69⅝.

Cotton very firm—middling upland, 69½c. to 70c. Flour, good inquiry, and 10c. higher. Wheat has risen 2c., and advancing. Corn higher, and advancing. Provisions inactive. Coffee very firm. Sugar advancing. Molasses very firm.

QUEENSTOWN, SATURDAY.

The Royal Mail steamer Europa from Boston on the 7th, and Halifax the 9th, brings 73 passengers, and has in specie on freight $114,374 for Great Britain, and $66,887 for Havre.

On the 4th the Royal Mail steamer Asia had arrived out.

On the 11th the Europa passed, in lat. 47·5, and long. 51·16, a small iceberg.

Congress was again in Session on the 5th, the holyday recess being over. In the Senate, a joint resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut was presented, requesting a modification of the Internal Revenue law, so as to prevent the accumulation of taxes on the same article in different processes of manufacture. The Secretary of War sent in a communication, stating that no citizen, to his knowledge or belief, had been required to take any oath or obligation not to bring any suit or action against those who arrested him. Bills were introduced to promote the efficiency of the army and navy. A Bill taxing bank-bills and all fractional currency was introduced by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. A resolution condemning General Grant's order expelling the Jews from his department, was introduced by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, and laid over. A resolution was adopted, making inquiry of the Secretary of War as to the number of deserters from the army, and the steps taken to punish them. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so consolidating the regiments now in the field that their *maximum* number shall be at least 1,020 men. The Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying or abolishing the duties on foreign paper. Two messages were received from the President,—one regarding the appointment of officers to fill vacancies in the departments, and the other calling attention to that part of the report of the Secretary of State relating to Consular pupils. The Bankrupt Bill was considered.

In the House, the Bill to annul and abrogate all treaties with certain Sioux Indians of Minnesota, and to relieve the sufferers from the late depredations, was passed. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a Bill authorizing the President to take possession of any State or district in rebellion, and establish a temporary Government for it. Objection was made by Mr. Vallandigham, and it went over. A Bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the defence of Tennessee was reported by the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, approving, ratifying, and affirming the Emancipation Proclamation, but it was objected to. A Bill providing a State Government for Colorado was referred to the Committee on Territories. A Bill making appropriations for the support of the Government was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A resolution was adopted making inquiry as to relations with New Granada. An inquiry was ordered regarding the loss of the Monitor. The Select Committee on the proposed ship-canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario was revived. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to report a Bill providing for the protection of loyal citizens in insurrectionary States. A resolution, offered by Mr. Blake, of Ohio, pledging the House anew to support the Executive in putting down the rebellion, went over for debate. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, introduced a resolution making inquiry as to the payment of the loan of 1842. After some debate the matter was postponed until Wednesday.

In the Senate on the 6th Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Bill to suspend temporarily the Act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the Government, and moved that the Bill be put upon its passage. Mr. Powell hoped the Bill would not pass, intimating that there was some very curious history about it. The subject was ultimately postponed. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House joint resolution for the payment of the soldiers of the army and the seamen and marines of the navy, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $50,000,000 of demand Treasury notes, in addition to the amount authorized by the Act of July, 1862. Mr. Fessenden moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said he had no objection to reference, but thought it was high time that the soldiers should be paid. Many of them had been waiting for months, and some had gone home into the poor house, and their families were paupers, because they had not been paid as promptly as they should have been.

In the House, Mr. Noell, of Missouri, from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported back a Bill to aid Missouri in securing the abolishment of slavery therein. It provides for the issue of ten million 30 years' bonds, payable to loyal owners, the government pledging itself to the deportation and calonization of the freedmen. After considerable opposition the Bill passed.

A Washington letter says :—

"Secretary Chase, on the 2d, sent to the committee of Ways and Means a letter asking them at once to report a Bill to meet the immediate wants of the Government, authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 in legal-tender Treasury notes, $50,000,000 in six per cent. 10-year bonds, and $50,000,000 in currency the legal tender bonds bearing 3 65 per cent. interest. The Committee is not believed to look favourably on the suggestion. The Secretary has also requested the Committee not to separate his bank and loan measures, but to report both together, if at all."

The Washington letter of the *New York Times*, dated the 5th, says :—

"As systematic efforts seem to have been made in the columns of certain journals and in other quarters to create the impression that the Government intends to abandon the policy of collecting its duties and paying its interest in gold, we wish to advise the public that there is not the least foundation for such belief. The Secretary of the Treasury is confidently calculating that a speedy absorption of the old demand notes in the payment of duties will soon place the Government in receipt of sufficient gold, through the same channel, to pay all specie debts heretofore contracted. A prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and representing the views of a large majority of that Committee, to-day declared that whatever else might happen, it was certain that both the duties on imports and the interest on the Public Debt would continue to be paid in gold. One or two members are supposed to favour the payment in legal-tender notes of the interest on debts hereafter contracted, but even this proposition meets with no favour from the Committee, as a whole, of the Department of the Treasury. Secretary Chase having learned this evening that Mr. Cox, of the House, is very anxious in regard to a resolution passed before the adjournment, calling for a statement on a number of topics of financial interest, and which statement the Secretary has been unable to make owing to the recess of Congress, intends to relieve this painful suspense to-morrow by giving the information so much desired. The Committee of Ways and Means had a full meeting to-day the absent members having all returned. Among the measures under consideration was Secretary Chase's original Bill, his project submitted on Saturday for temporary relief, and various Bills of individual members. No conclusions were formally reached, and the Committee adjourned till to-morrow, [illegible] expect to be able to complete a Bill for presentation [illegible]

The struggle for Speaker in the Albany Assembly is very close. The votes were 63 for each of the opposing candidates, Mr. Dean and Mr. Sherwood. A second poll only produced the same result.

The following official despatch relative to the battles at Murfreesboro have been received from the Army of General Rosecrans :—

"Head-quarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, in front of Murfreesboro, Jan. 3 ; *vid* Nashville, Jan. 4, 1863.

"TO MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, WASHINGTON.

"On the 25th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns, General M'Cook by Nolansville Pike ; General Thomas from the encampment on Franklin's Pike, *via* Wilson Pike ; and General Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro. Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly routes, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles. General M'Cook drove General Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolansville, and occupied the place. General Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne. General Thomas reached the Wilson Pike, meeting with no serious opposition. On the 27th General M'Cook drove General Hardee from Nolansville and pushed a reconnoitring division six miles toward Shelbyville, who found that General Hardee had retreated toward Murfreesboro, General

sault of three full regiments of Yankees. On Sunday morning the enemy again advanced on our lines, and were repulsed with heavy loss. All the troops behaved gallantly, but special mention is made of the 28th and 17th Louisiana Regiments, the former regiment maintaining the ground all day against superior forces. Our loss on Sunday was one killed and two wounded; 8th Tennessee, four killed and six wounded, Captain C. A. Gently, among the killed; 17th Tennessee, two killed and two wounded; 31st Tennessee, one killed, none wounded. One of General Lee's couriers had is leg shot off. Wofford's Artillery lost one sergeant killed. No particulars of the casualties in other regiments. On Monday afternoon 8,000 of the enemy advanced upon our regiments on the right wing of the Chickasaw Bayou to storm the works, but were mowed down in large numbers, and upward of 400 prisoners taken, with five stands of colours. The enemy were driven back to their boats, and afterwards sent in a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead, under which some of the prisoners escaped. Fighting still continues, with no important results. The fighting of our troops was splendid. The 28th Louisiana again immortalized itself for the gallant manner in which it acted during the battle. The Yankee prisoners say that Morgan is their General commanding. Severe fighting is going on now. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railroad as far as Delhi, a distance of 33 miles. They are also said to have burnt the town of Delhi, which is reported to be totally destroyed. Our casualties in yesterday's fight were small. This morning firing is heard in the same direction, and it is supposed the enemy are again advancing to storm our works. The soldiers are eager to meet the enemy, and are determined to conquer or die."

The *Lynchburg Republican* of the 1st states that—"A body of 5,000 Federal cavalry, composed of one Pennsylvania regiment and others unknown, have destroyed nine miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, burning the important bridges over the Holston and Watawga rivers, and capturing 200 rebel cavalry who were guarding the former." The *Republican* says "It will take several weeks to repair the damages, at a time when the road is taxed to its utmost capacity." It characterizes the Yankees as of nearly 100 miles as one of unexpected daring and audacity.

The *Richmond Examiner* of the 2d states that brown sugar in that city has gone up from $1 to $1 10c. at retail, and molasses to $7 50c. and $8 per gallon. It imputes the change to the active aggressive operations of the Federals in the South and South-West.

The Confederates have made another raid out of Virginia. A Washington despatch of the 4th says:—

"On Friday a large detachment of Stuart's cavalry, commanded by Major Heering, made a dash into Dumfries and captured some public stores and 10 sutlers' waggons, for the greater part belonging to Maine and New York regiments. Two drivers only escaped by cutting traces and riding off on their horses. The movement on the part of the rebels was accomplished with extraordinary expedition."

The *Richmond Dispatch* of January 3 gives the following account of the disputed foray by General Stuart's cavalry:—

"General Stuart returned from his late raid on New Year's evening, having been absent about ten days, during which time he visited Dumfries, where he made the capture before mentioned, and then proceeded up the Potomac in the direction of Alexandria. Arriving at Selectman's Ford, on the Occoquan, he encountered a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which he routed, they scattering their blankets and overcoats in their confusion. The expedition then proceeded to the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, were they burnt the railroad-bridge over Acotink creek thence to Annandale, and then to within seven miles of Alexandria. There he destroyed a large quantity of the Federal stores. At this point Stuart's telegraph operator telegraphed to General Meigs, at Washington (the Yankee Quartermaster-General), that the could not furnish more and besides transportation (he Stuart) could not take the trouble to come after supplies, as it was too much trouble to haul them away." General Stuart then took the route for the London and Hampshire Railroad. At Fairfax Court-house he was fired, upon by the Yankees, with artillery, when he retired and, going round, routed a force of the enemy's cavalry, taking some prisoners. He proceeded thence to Warrenton and then to camp. His troops supplied themselves with clothing, arms, &c., in abundance. His prisoners number altogether about 300, and the quantity of stores destroyed was very large."

Advices from Arkansas state that General Blunt occupies Van Buren. From that place he telegraphs on the 30th that the Confederates, routed during the night towards Arkadelphia, abandoning about 60 wounded at Fort Smith. General Blunt also reports that Colonel Phillips, whom he had sent into the Indian territory with 1,200 men had driven the Confederate force of Coffee and Stannart across the river, and destroyed the fortifications and commissary stores at Fort Davis. Southern papers captured at Van Buren admit the Confederate loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove to have been over four thousand. The entire telegraphic correspondence of General Hindman was taken. The destitution of the Confederate army is represented as extreme. General Scofield has assumed the command of the army of the frontier. The following is General Blunt's official report of the occupation of Van Buren:—

"To Major-General Curtis.

"General,—The Stars and Stripes now wave in triumph over Van Buren. On learning that Hindman had been reinforced, and contemplated making another attempt to force his way to Missouri, I determined to attack him. Leaving my transportation north of the mountains, I marched from Prairie Grove at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, upon this place a distance of 58 miles.

"At 10 o'clock this morning my advance came upon two regiments of rebel cavalry at Dripping Springs, eight miles north of the river. Dashing upon them with 3,000 cavalry and four mountain howitzers, a brisk running fight took place, which was kept up into the town, resulting in the capture of all their transportation, 40 waggons with six mule teams, camp, and garrison equipage, 100 prisoners and a large amount of ammunition, four steamboats, and a ferry boat. The latter was taken in attempting to cross the river with rebel troops, and was shelled from the howitzer. When in the middle of the stream the boat was disabled and a number of men killed. The remainder jumped overboard and swam to the shore.

"Three large steamers laden with supplies had got up steam and attempted to escape down the river, but were pursued by cavalry five miles and brought to by the fire of their carbines, and returned back to the levee.

"The enemy then brought their artillery to the opposite bank of the river, and commenced shelling the town for the purpose of driving out my cavalry, but resulting in no other damage than the destruction of some buildings. My artillery coming up soon silenced their batteries.

"Quite a number of the enemy have been killed. During the day's operations the only casualties on our side were five or six men slightly wounded.

"My long-range guns are now shelling the rebel camp across the river, five miles below this place. If the enemy does not retire during the night, I shall endeavour to cross my troops over the river in the morning, and offer them battle.

"Respectfully,

"James G. Blunt, Brigadier-General Commanding."

The Iron-clad battery Monitor has sunk off Cape Hatteras in 45 fathoms water. The following is from the narrative of one of the officers:—

"The Monitor, in tow of the steamer Rhode Island, started from Fortress Monroe about 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, December 29. The Passaic, in tow of the steamer State of Georgia, had gone out some time before, and was perhaps ten miles at sea. On board the Monitor were 63 persons all told. The sea was calm and smooth as glass, and the weather warm and pleasant. The vessel proceeded at the rate of about five or six knots an hour, with a perceptible motion less than that of any other vessel. Everything seemed auspicious for a pleasant trip, and at night all went below to sleep. Then they began to experience the foots of close air. In the interior of the Monitor, as will be remembered by discriptions, as few feet forward of the smoke-stack to the stern is located the machinery, the fire-room, &c. Under the turret, and a few feet forward of the main hatch, is the place occupied by the sailors. Still further forward is the cabin and ward-room. This is lighted by turret-holes. Around this are four large rooms—say, 7ft. by 8ft., and four smaller ones, 6ft. by 9ft., occupied by the officers. She had blower-engines put in at Washington for the purpose of drawing all the air possible through the holes of the turret and the blower-stacks. With the exception noted of the closeness of air, which indeed was almost insupportable, there was nothing to mar the comfort of the first night. The next morning broke beautifully, but with a light breeze that smashed up little waves against the turret, just enough to make small rainbows when the sun was shining on the bows. So the weather continued until Wednesday Thursday 2 (afternoon, when it became cloudy, and as the sky grew darker it was thought they might have rain. Soon, however, the wind cleared all the clouds away, and they thought there would be agreeable weather all the way down; but later in the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, it commenced to blow. At 6 o'clock they stood S.S.W. from Hatteras Light, having cleared the Cape, the breeze freshening more and more, but no apprehensions being felt of a gale. About 7 o'clock, they discovered the Passaic, some three or four miles to the north-east. When they saw the Passaic they in her stern, she having both pumps going in her stern, she having both pumps going in her stern, all on board the Monitor could not but feel a pride that she (the Monitor) was the first there, as everywhere else; that she was the first iron-clad that had rounded Cape Hatteras, as she had led in naval achievements. The conclusion was arrived at that the storm would not overtake them, and therefore that it was not necessary to run towards Hatteras Inlet. The breeze was blowing pretty freshly and increasing in violence, but there were indications in the west of its clearing off, until about 8 o'clock, when, in the space of a few minutes, a storm of wind and rain gathered in the south-west, the wrath of the waves augmenting, with a sea so rough that it began to dash against the tower, throwing up fountains, that leaped 30 or 40 fet in air, washing all over the turret. The fury of the storm kept on, every wave dashing over the whole vessel from stem to stern, and entering at every device intended for the admission of air. The vessel was thumped about in a maaner indescribable. The rain lasted from a quarter to half an hour, but the gale raged even more intensely than before. The vessel began to leak—they hardly knew where it came in—but it was very serious around the forecastle and anchor. It was about 9 o'clock, and the pumps were set in motion. They rapidly gained on the water, but in about half an hour they kept about even pace with each other. The gale had increased to a hurricane, the Monitor reeling and shuddering from end to end. Faster and faster the water came in. It was gaining on the pumps. By half-past 10 o'clock the water was reported gaining rapidly. A few minutes later, and the report was that it would soon be up to the fires. This again was followed by the report that the vessel could not live more than two or three hours longer. The water rapidly neared the fires; when they were put out the pumps could not be worked. When it was reported that the Monitor could not stand it more than an hour or two longer, signals of distress were at once made. Red, white, and blue rockets were thrown up, and were answered by the Rhode Island. This was at 11 o'clock, when it had been decided as impossible to save the vessel, and attention was turned to saving their own lives. One of the hawsers connecting the Monitor with the Rhode Island had parted between 8 and 9 o'clock. When the Rhode Island answered, a voice on the Monitor cried out through a trumpet that they were in a sinking condition. Those appealed to on the Rhode Island went to work with the utmost speed to send boats to the rescue. It was a most daring undertaking, but they got out a launch and manned her, and, riding on the crests and sinking in the hollows of waves, she made towards the Monitor. At this time the sky was filled with clouds, through which a little light from the moon appeared, so that objects could be distinguished. The remaining hawser is now cut, so that the boats shall not get entangled; the hawser becomes entangled with the paddlewheel of the Rhode Island; the rope clogs the wheel, and the Rhode Island, a large war steamer, is drifting towards the Monitor; the launch is between the two vessels, the steaming each other, and seems doomed to destruction. The launch reaches the side of the iron-clad. The proximity is dangerous to all, for two or three lurches and the sharp prow of the Monitor will stave in the wooden walls of the steamer. All feel that they will go to the bottom. There is a terrible silence, so far as those on the Monitor are concerned. As two or three jump out of the boat the oars are seen to flash in the air; the launch is heard crashing; in a second the crew have sprung on the deck of the Monitor. Simultaneously the hawser is cleared from the paddle-wheel and the Rhode Island runs off, without the fatal shock, to a safe distance. While the vessels stay alongside, several of the Monitor's crew sprang for the ropes that dangled from the side of the Rhode Island, and some succeeded in climbing up, while others were washed into the sea. The crew of the launch now sprang back into her, but those on the Monitor were reluctant to trust themselves to make the leap, as several were washed off into the deep. Fearing they might share the fate they had witnessed overtaking others, preferring their chance to live a little longer, although there was no moral certainty that they could not remain afloat for a long time. Finally, the launch was filled, having taken or probably some 15 from the Monitor. All that were on deck at the time got in, and the launch was ordered off. Some stuffed the crushed side with pea-jackets, while others bales out, and the rowers tried to get to the steamer, which was their only hope. Meanwhile, the Rhode Island had launches a whaleboat. The sea, which was terrific, dashed the whale boat upon the launch with terrible ferocity. One of the officers in the launch sprang over towards the side and stretched out both his arms to break the blow and turn the course of the boat. This he succeeded in doing, but not without considerable injury to himself. Getting close to the steamer the men sprang for the ropes, and some lose their hold and are swallowed by the sea, although nearly every one in the boat is saved. The whaleboat saved others from the iron-clad. A third rescuing boat was sent, commanded by Mr. Brown, a brave man, and skiful in the management of a boat. This has not been heard from, but it may have picked up some survivors and have got safely to some other vessel. The Monitor went down about 2 o'clock in the morning."

A despatch from Fortress Monroe, of the 4th, says:—

"There were lost on the Monitor four officers and 12 men; one officer and seven men belonging to the Rhode Island were also lost in attempting to save the men of the Monitor. One boat which left the Rhode Island to save the Monitor's men has not been heard of. The Monitor sank off Cape Hatteras in 45 fathoms of water. The cause of her sinking was leakage. She gained two feet of water in one hour, with all her pumps working. Sailing-master Stodder was the last man to leave the Monitor. Those who were lost refused to come down from the turret, as the sea was constantly breaking over them, and they were afraid of being washed away."

President Davis was at Mobile on the 30th ult., and was enthusiastically received. Charleston merchant had offered $10,000 for the capture of General Butler.

A balloon reconnoissance from Falmouth had disclosed the fact that a considerable portion of the Confederate army had left Fredericksburg.

A body of Federal cavalry had destroyed nine miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, burning the important bridges over the Holston and Watawga rivers, and capturing 200 Confederate cavalry, who were guarding the former.

General Butler has been serenaded at New York. In rgcognition of the compliment he said:—

"My Fellow-countrymen,—This is no time for making speeches. I have to thank you for this most kind greeting. There is no reward for a public servant like the commendation of those who have a right to his services, and for this flattering manifestation of your regard I pray you accept my heartfelt thanks."

The audience were somewhat surprised by this brevity, and after some cheering, interspersed with laughter and cries of "Short and sweet!" withdrew. In the parlour of his hotel General Butler was greeted by many friends. One lady said to him that she was happy to grasp the hand of the only man who could manage the Secessionists of New Orleans, and she hoped he would do the same good work in Charleston. A requisition is in circulation to get up a public demonstration to the General.

Governor Seymour had issued an order announcing that he had postponed his decision in the matter of the charges against the Police Commissioners, in order that they might have time to procure testimony in their behalf.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded on the evening of the 5th to its fullest capacity by a mixed audience of white and coloured people of both sexes, to celebrate the emancipation proclamation of the President. The platform was also occupied by representatives of both the Ethiopian and Anglo-Saxon races. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Lewis Tappan, and the Rev. Mr. Denison, Chaplain of the Washington Hospital, all white, and by the Rev. H. H. Garnet, the Rev. J. T. Raymond, Professor W. J. Brown, the Rev. Mr. Kane, and other coloured gentlemen. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and cheered for Lincoln, the proclamation, John Brown, and prominent Abolitionists of the present day. "John Brown" and other songs were sung.

At Beaufort, North Carolina, Governor Stanley had been hung in effigy.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

(From the Times, Jan. 17.)

DEPUTATION TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

YESTERDAY afternoon a deputation from the executive committee of the Emancipation Society waited on his Excellency the American Minister, in Portland-place, for the purpose of presenting him with a resolution, agreed upon at a special meeting of the committee, approving President Lincoln's Proclamation.

Among the gentlemen composing the deputation were the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, M.A., Mr. P.A. Taylor, M.P., Mr. Benjamin Scott, F.R.S.A., Chamberlain of London; Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., Rev. R. Everest, Rev. J. H. Rylance, Mr. W. Evans (chairman of the Emancipation Society), Mr. Edmond Beales, barrister-at-law; Mr. W. Shaen, M.A.; Messrs. W. Hargreaves, Jacob Bright, H. J. Slack, James Beal, J. Gorrie, Harry Taylor, Washington Wilks, F. W. Cheeson (hon. sec.), A. H. Dymond, W. Farmer, R. Moore, &c.

Mr. Evans appropriately introduced the deputation, after which Mr. Cheeson read the resolution, as follows:

"That this committee, constituted, without respect to political party or social distinctions, for the development of British anti-slavery feeling, has learned with profound satisfaction the issue, on the 1st of January, of President Lincoln's Proclamation, declaring the freedom of all persons held as slaves in the States, or parts of States, in rebellion against the United States' Government. That the President's injunction to the persons declared free to abstain from violence, except in self-defence, and to accept reasonable terms of hired service, with the offer of military employment under the United States' Government, is an effectual rebuke to the imputation that servile war was contemplated by the Proclamation, or that the liberated negro would be left to starvation and to crime. That this committee recognizes in the limitation of that declaration of freedom to the districts so described no indifference on the part of the President and his Cabinet to the injustice and evil of slavery in other districts of the Union, but an act of submission to the Constitution, and of faithful regard to their official oaths. That this committee also connects with this Proclamation of freedom, under the authority of martial law, the offer of compensation to loyal slaveholders for the loss of their slaves and that great scheme of emancipation submitted to Congress in the Message of December 1, 1862, as an amendment to the Constitution. That these acts, taken together, and with them other measures tending to the freedom and equality of the subject race, inspire this committee with hearty confidence in the anti-slavery purposes of the United States' Government. That this committee therefore offers to President Lincoln and his ministers, through their representative in this country, its warmest congratulations upon the auspicious aspect they have given to this new year, and joins with the President in invoking for these acts of freedom, justice, and mercy 'the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favour of Almighty God.'"

Mr. Taylor, M.P., expressed the great pleasure he felt at the course the American Government had lately taken in regard to slavery. That course would greatly enlighten the people of this country, many of whom had been misled as to the origin and results of the war. Slavery had been one of the causes which had sown dissensions between the two countries. He therefore believed that the Proclamation would not only tend to the entire abolition of slavery and the continuance of the Union, but that it would greatly conduce to a lasting peace between England and America. (Hear.)

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel said he cordially approved Mr. Lincoln's policy. He had observed Mr. Lincoln's honest intention to maintain the Constitution on the one hand, and to do what the Constitution allowed, on the other, for the liberation of the slave. The President had used the war power which had been put into his hands, and he (Mr. Noel) hoped that, under God's blessing, it might be the means of bringing the rebellion to a close. In abstaining from taking the same course in the Border loyal States he recognized the President's submission to the Constitution. But he (Mr. Noel) hoped that the loyal Border States would accept the liberal offer which the Government had made; and that, before long, America would be free from the stain of slavery. (Applause.)

The Rev. Newman Hall said the opinion of this country on the American struggle had been greatly misrepresented. The leading newspapers, which were supposed to represent public opinion, really did not represent the feelings of the bulk of the upper and middle classes had been misled on the question, but the working classes had not. No meetings had been called in support of slavery, while the meetings that had been held against it had been of the most triumphant character. All the opposition that had been attempted had been an utter failure. He would just give one illustration of the inconsistency of those who misrepresented public opinion. In *The Times* of the day before there had been a leading article, in the first paragraph of which the President had been condemned, on the high ground of philanthropy, for not issuing the Proclamation, while in the next paragraph he had been condemned for what he had done on the ground of humanity. He had tried the Constitution. Now, when one paragraph in a leading journal contradicted another, he did not think there was much danger that the great body of the people would fall into error on the question. (Hear.)

Mr. Jacob Bright said he concurred in what had already been said. In Lancashire, where they should find opposition to the continuance of the war, if they were to find it anywhere, the working-classes were almost unanimously in favour of the North. He had seen the question tested in Rochdale and many other places, and in these places he had seen a strong, warm, and earnest feeling in favour to emancipation displayed. (Approbation.)

His Excellency then replied in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen,—I receive this expression of the sentiments of so respectable a body with great pleasure and great satisfaction. I need not say how encouraging such manifestations will be to those persons in my country represented by the President of the United States, who have been driven into the necessity of maintaining such a painful struggle as has been carried on by them in America in devotion to great principles of public law and public liberty. I am very much encouraged by the circumstance that there is great unanimity here, and in Europe generally, a better conception than has heretofore prevailed of the principles involved in the struggle. The election of Mr. Lincoln was a great declaration of the majority of the people of the United States in favour of the principle of human freedom. The signification of it was that the persons then elected to places of responsibility should be so far imbued with that principle as that, while they conducted the Government in the spirit of freedom, they should at the same time avoid the necessity of a struggle of physical force. It was the conviction on the part of the opponents of that policy that the result would be as certain by that process, though perhaps much slower, that drove them into the desperate measure of stopping it at the threshold by violence. The consequence was that the Government was attacked at its very foundations. The struggle to preserve it has been going on from that time to this. If, therefore, there has been what might otherwise be thought extraordinary haste and precipitate energy in any of the measures which have been taken by the Government, it has not been owing so much to any will of their own, as to the fact that the violence of the resistance has caused the necessity for them. I think the idea which it is desirable to present distinctly is this—that the struggle has been one of self-defence against the aggressive system that was threatening destruction to the whole edifice of government as it stood, for the reason that it was too favourable to freedom. And with regard to this proclamation, the desire on the part of the President of the United States has been, as I conscientiously believe, not to hasten the measure of emancipation any faster than popular sentiment in the Slave States would demand, nor any faster than the emergency should dictate, or, in other words, simply so to act as to prevent those very convulsions which war is too apt to precipitate. Therefore, in all matters incidental to the maintenance of his policy, regard has been steadily had to the possible avoidance of those dangers of servile war which necessarily must have been foreseen by all thoughtful persons during the contest. Therefore, while always keeping in view the ultimate consequences of this most remarkable, and, I may say, unprecedented struggle, I trust that the great results which we all hope to arrive at will be eventually reached, not, perhaps, immediately, not, perhaps, to-day or to-morrow, or the next day, but ultimately, by a steady perseverance in one course, which may force the consent of all parties, and yet avert the fearful consequences which we might naturally apprehend. I am extremely gratified in the assurances which have been given by several gentlemen with respect to the state of popular feeling in England on this subject. I have myself had occasion to notice the fact that, although some of the expressions of the public sentiment have appeared to be at times exceeding harsh upon the United States, yet that when opportunity offered for an appeal to the people themselves the sentiment has uniformly responded to the policy which the United States Government have enunciated. I am, therefore, encouraged to hope that the clouds which have hitherto gathered, and at times somewhat portentously, over the amicable relations of the two countries have now more and more the appearance of vanquishing from the sky. I feel sanguine that the expression of sympathy from here, which I have been lately the medium of repeatedly communicating to my countrymen, will have the effect of clearing away many impressions that may have been received by reading the attacks of hostile journals, and taking them too much as the true expression of the sentiment of the people. I think, by understanding distinctly—which they will now have the opportunity of doing—that the policy of Great Britain is not retrograde on the subject of slavery, wherever it may yet exist, and that it is true to the former pledges it so nobly gave to the world of its devotion to the principle of human freedom—the growing conviction of that land will have the effect in America of restoring those amicable relations and reviving those warm sentiments which ought to be entertained between the two kindred peoples at all times. Gentlemen, I shall not longer detain you. I will just say that I shall have pleasure in communicating to my Government a knowledge of the sentiments which have been expressed here by you to-day.

The deputation then thanked his Excellency for the courtesy with which he had received them, and withdrew.

MADRAS.

Lady Denison's "at Home."—On Tuesday evening the hospitable saloons at Guindy Park were again thrown open to a large party of Madras Society. The guests were received by Sir William and Lady Denison with their customary urbanity and grace, and dancing commenced with spirit at ½ past 9 o'clock. Two Bands (the Garrison and Artillery, we believe) contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening by their excellent performances of some of the best selected dance-music that it has been our pleasure to listen to. The rooms, brilliant in themselves, were excellently lighted and charmingly adorned by an assemblage of lively and elegantly dressed ladies, whose varied coloured dresses contrasted with the gay and handsome uniforms and other of the many officers present.

The party which was one of the most agreeable that we have ever had the pleasure of being invited to did not break up until the small hours. It was truly gratifying to witness the kindly spirit and friendly interest which our warm-hearted and hospitable Governor and Lady Denison evinced for the pleasure and comfort of their guests.—*Daily News, Feb. 6.*

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—Property at Tuticorin, a most desirable plot of Ground suitable for erecting Screws, and the only available frontage to the Beach. For further particulars apply to O. Shand & Co., Colombo.

FOR SALE.—On or about the 12th of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, with the Consent of the Trustees, the following Property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Adamson.

The Buildings and Land No. 8, situated on Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Bungalow and Out Offices with the Ground No. 11.

For particulars, apply to
JEWUNBAEE, Executrix to the Estate.
The × Mark of
JEWUNBAYE WIDOW.

Bombay, Race Course, 2nd Feb. 1863.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Hester, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with fair dealing and quality.
Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay.—The Fort and Byculla.
October 16th 1862.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, qtarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. CARTON & GUINIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and BUINART PERE and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER'S NON-SPARKING FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock, in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Brown do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
White do.			
Brown do.		"	" 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	" 28
Do.	Do.	Pints	" 15
Red Seal		Quarts	" 22
Do.	Do.	Pints	" 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux			" 34
Leoville			" 28
St. Julien			" 22
Medoc			" 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" 36
Do.	do.	Pints	" 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine		" 38
MOSELLE do	do.		
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE			" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do			" 18
CURACOA			" 42
MARASCHINO			" 40
CHERRY BRANDY			" 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			" "
Do.	Julies Robins (30 year old)		" 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		" 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		" "
Do.	Hollands, in cases		" "
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie		" 21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing		1 doz. each.	
Moselle,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3 "
Claret,	ditto	ditto	2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ "

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing		3 doz. each.	
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3 "
Brandy,	ditto	ditto	4 "
Old Tom,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Whiskey,	ditto	ditto	1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

The undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries and Ports, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry, bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.
JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE SONS,
Apollo Street.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c., are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.
MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	" Pts.	"	18
	No. 2	Blue "	30
	" Pts.	"	16
	No. 3	Yellow "	26
	" Pts.	"	14
	No. 4	Green "	22
	" Pts.	"	12
	Medoc	Red "	17
	" Pts.	"	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts.	38
	Brand C. & Co.	"	32
	"	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
	Sparkling Nonpareil	"	38
	"	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	"	32
	"	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	"	38
	"	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	"	32
	"	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
	Black Seal	"	28
	"	Pts.	15
Port	Red Seal	"	24
	"	Pts.	12
	Amontillado	Black Seal	52
	Pale Amoroso	"	30
	Light Golden	"	28
Sherry	Pale	"	24
	Pale	Yellow "	22
	Pale	White "	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
	" " (Yellow)	"	26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
	Benedictine	in Glass Bottles	24
	"	" Pts.	21
Curacoa	White	" Bottles	42
	"	" Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
"		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
"		Pts.	15

ROGJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

Business Announcements.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

KID GLOVES!!!
New Stock just received.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December 1862.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3 Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—
Ball Dresses, in *Tulle*, *Lace*, *Blonde*, *Tarlaton*, *Silk*, &c. &c.
Chinee Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses*."
Rich *Jagging* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barege Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Bullet Muslins and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Taslatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and Burnous to match.
Chinee Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Wool Material for Dresses &c., for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls*.
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls*.
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks*.
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants*.
Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs*.
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves*.
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets*.
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls*.
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets*.
Fancy Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles*.
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets*.
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces*.
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemstitch French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs*.
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies').
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks*.
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets*.
Cashmere, Mousselin, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jaconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing C